SPEECHES WITH WHICH THE EXPOSITION OPENED

PRESIDENT TALKS OF GRAVE PROBLEMS

Clearly Outlines What Railroads and Other Corporations May Expect.

FOR VIRGINIANS

Their Position in Establishing the Nation Was Foremost.

How Mr. Roosevelt Will

Deal With Corporations.

In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with
it certain grave evils. It is our fires the way in which in his ef-forts for economic reform, flurke combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform with a pro-found temperateness of spirit which made him, While bent on the ex-lirpation of the cyll system, refuse

tude; and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinister agi-iation directed against all prop-erty, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immensurably increased

At the outset I wish to say a word of the foreign governments here present. They have come to assist us in celebrating what was in very truth the birthday of this nation, for it was here that the colonists first settled, whose the colonists first settled, whose the colonists whose growth from their own loins and by the addition of newcomers from alroad, was to make the people which one hundred and sixty-nine years later assumed the solemn responsibilities and weighty duties of complete independence. In welcoming all of you I must say a special word, first to the representative of the people of Great Britain and Ireland. The fact that so many of our people, of whom as it happens I myself am one, have but a very small portion of English blood in our veins, in no way afters the other fact that this nation was founded by Englishmen, by the Cavaller and the Puritain. Their tongue, law, literature, the fund of their common thought, made an irheritance which all of us share, and marked deep the lines along which we have developed. It was the men of England into which our national character

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HON, H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER.

Let me furthermore greet all of you, the representatives of the people of continental Europe. From almost every nation of Europe we have drawn some part of our blood, some part of our traits. This mixture of blood has gone on from the teginning, and with it has gone on a kind of development unexampled among peoples of the stocks from which we spring; and hence te-day we differ sharply from, and yet in some ways are fundamentally akin to, all of the nations of Europe.

Again, let me bid you welcome, representatives of our sister Republics of this

Again, let me bid you welcome, repre-sentatives of our sister Republics of this continent. In the larger aspect, your in-terests and ours are identical. Your prob-lems and ours are in large part the same and as we strive to settle them, I piedge you herewith on the part of this natior the heartlest friendship and good will.

Greeting to Orient.

Finally, let me say a special word of greeting to those representatives of the Asiatic nations who make up that newest East which is yet the most ancient East, the East of time immemorial. In particular, let me express a word of hearty welcome to the representative of the mighty island empire of Japan; that empire, which, in learning from the West, has shown that it had so much, so very much, to teach the West in return.

To all of you here gathered I express my thanks for your coming, and I extend to you my earnest wishes for the welfare of your several nations. The world has moved so far that it is no longer necessary to believe that one nation can result y thrusting mother down. All farming mother down. All far-

"If it be possible, as much as lieth in you. live peaceably with all men."

Beginning of the Republic.

We have met to-day to celebrate the opening of the exposition which itself commemorates the first permanent settle-Sparish settlements in Florida and on the headwaters of the Rio Grande; and the French, who at almost the same time were struggling up the St. Lawrence, were likewise destined to form permanent set-tiements on the Great Lakes and in the valley of the mighty Mississippi before the valley of the mighty Mississippi before the people of English stock went westward of the Alleghenies. Moreover, both the Dutch and the Swedes were shortly to found colonies between the two sets of English colonies, those that grew up around the Potomae and those that grew up on what is now the New England coast. Nevertheless, this landing at Jamestown possesses for us of the United States an altogether peculiar significance, and this without regard to our several origins. The men who landed at Jamestown and those who, thirteen years later, landed at Plymouth, all of English stock. landed at Plymouth, all of English stock and their fellow-settlers who during the next few decades streamed in after them, oped. It was the men of Eng- were those who took the lead in shaping which our national character the life history of this people in the

Shape and partially to inherit our na-tional life. The German, the Irishman, and the Scotchman came later, but still in colonial times. Pefore the outbreak of being marvelous. But each group of new-comers, as it adds its blood to the life, also changes it somewhat, and this change and growth and development have gone in steadily, generation by generation throughout three centuries.

Of Heartbreaking Danger.

Coming of the Pilgrims.

The history of the pioneers of Jamestown, of the founders of Virginia, illustrates the truth of all this, Famine and pestilence and was menaced the little band of daring men who had planted themselves alone on the edge of a frownling continent. Moreover, as men ever find, whether in the tiniest frontier com-munity or in the vastest and most highly rearized and complex civilized society beir worst foes were in their own bosoms ssension, distrust, the inability of some work and the unwillingness of others, alousy, arrogance and envy, folly and ziness—in short all the shortcomings with which we have to grapple now, were faced by those ploneers, and at moments threatened their whole enterprise with three tened their whole enterprises with absolute ruin. It was some time before the ground on which they had landed supported them, in spite of its potential fertility, and they looked across the sea for supplies. At one moment so hopeless did they become that the whole colony embarked, and was only saved from aban-doning the country by the opportune ar-rival of help from abroad. At last they took root in the land, and

At last they took root in the land, and were already prospering when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. In a few years a great inflow of settlers began. Four of the present States of New England were founded. Virginia waxed space, The Carolinas grew up to the south of it, and Maryland to the north of it. The Dutch colonies between, which had already absorbed the Swedish, were in their turn absorbed by the English. Pennsylvania of the property of the state of the swedish, were in their turn absorbed by the English. Pennsylvania of the swedish, were in their turn absorbed the Swedish, were in their turn absorbed by the English. had already absorbed by the English. Penn-sylvania was founded and, later still, Georgia. There were many wars with the Indians and with the dauntless captains whose banners bore the illies of France. At last the British flag flew without a rival in all eastern North America. Then came the successful structle for national ame the successful struggle for nationa

Tide of Immigration,

Tide of Immigration.

For half a century after we became a separate nation there was comparatively little immigration to this country. Then the tide once again set hither, and has flowed in ever-increasing size until in each of the last three years a greater number of people came to these shores than had landed on them during the entire colonial period. Generation by generation these people have been absorbed into the national life. Generally their sons, almost always their grandsons, are indistinguishable from one another and from

their fellow-Americans descended from the colonial stock. For all alike the problems of our existence are fundamentally the same, and for all alike these prob-lems change from generation to genera-tion.

lems change from generation to generation.

In the colonial period, and for at least a century after its close, the conquest of the continent, the expansion of our people westward, to the Allekhenles, then to the Mississippi, then to the Pacific, was always one of the most important tasks, and sometimes the most important in our national life. Behind the first settlers the conditions grew easier, and in the older-settled regions of all the colonies life speedily assumed much of comfort and semething of luxury; and though generally it was on a much more democratic basis than life in the Old World, it was by no means democratic when judged by our modern standards; and here and there, as in the tidewater regions of Virginia, a genuine aristocracy grew and flourished. But the men who first broke ground in the virgin wilderness, whether on the Atlantic coast or in the interior, fought hard for mere life. In the early stages the frontiersman had to do battle with the savage and when the savage was vanquished there remained the harder strain of war with the hostile forces of soil and climate, with flood, fever, and famine. There was sickness, and bitter weather; there were no roads; there was a complete lack of all but the very roughest and most absolute accessrales. Under such circumstances the men and women who made ready the continent for civilization were able themselves to spend but little time in doing aught but the rough work which was to make smooth the ways of their successors. In consequence observers whose insight was spoiled by lack of sympathy always found both the settlers and their lives inattractive and repellent. In Martin Chuzzlewit the description of America, culminating in the description of the frontier town of Eden, was true and life-like from the standpoint of one content to look merely at the outer shell; and yet it was a community like Eden that gave birth to Abraham Lincoln;

Each Generation Its Task.

Hitherto each generation among us has ad its allotted task, now heavier, now ducing the hero of both movements, the hero of the war and of the peace that made geost the results of the war—George Washington; while the two great political by the names of two other great Virginians—Jefferson and Marshall—from one of whom we inhere the abiding trust in the people which is the foundation stone of democracy, and from the other the power te develop on behalf of the people a coherent and powerful government, a semulne and representative nationality. Two generations passed before the second great crisis of our history had to be faced. Then came the Civil war, terrible and bitter in itself and in its aftermath, tut a struggle from which the nation finally emerged united in fact as well as in name, united foreven fact as well as in name, united foreven fact as well as the ones shrould brother from brother and made each look "as through a glass darkly" at the other, we can all feel the same pride in twolor, the devotion and the feality toward the right as it was given to each to see the right, shown alike by the men who wore the blue and by the men who wore the blue and by the men who wore the gray. Rich and prosperous though we are as a people, the proudest heritage of feeling, the right to claim as his own all the valors and all the stendfared deviation to duty shown by the men of both the great grantes, and glory in the feats of might do no side and not of werds only. We, too, in our turn, must the feats of might do not side and not of werds only. We, too, in our turn, must prove our truth by our endeavor. We must show ourselves worthy sons of the men so our truth by our endeavor. We must show ourselves worthy sons of the men so our truth by our endeavor. We must show ourselves worthy sons of the men's solit, and well as the commen's could any feel that we too have done our, duty.

Be Always Prepared.

We cannot afford to forget the making are wholesome and cleam-so sterilized bat they are rendered germ-free. The conde our, duty. On the commen of the might be caused in the would it cleanses.

Be Always Prepared.

We cannot afford to forget the maxim upon which Washlagton insisted, that the surest way to avert war is to be prepared to meet it. Nevertheless the duties that most concern us of this generation are not military, but social and industrial. Each community must always dread the evils which suring up as attendant upon the

and a sane and steadfast purpose if they are to preserve that orderly liberty upon which as a foundation every republic must

Capital and Labor.

In industrial matters our enormous pros-perity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality.

Capital and Labor.
This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to reform of abuses of corporate wealth. The wrong-doer, the

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changed conditions and new problems, we must face them in the spirit which our forefathers showed when they founded too preserved this Republic. The cornerstone of the Republic lies in our treating each man on his worth as a man, paying no heed to his creed, his birthplace, or his occupation, asking not whether he is rich or poor, whether he labors with hend or hand; asking only whether he acts decently not honorably in the various relations of his life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his nelshbors, to the State. We have one of his life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his nelshbors, to the State. We have seen that it is deeds; by his conduct, not by what he has acquired of this world's goods. Other republics have fallen, because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether it was the poor who pluncered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor; in either event the end of the Republic of ours shall never become the government of a mot. God willing, it shall remain to the search of the more than a stand on his worth as a man, where each is given the largest personal liberty consistent with securing the well-being of the whole, and where, so far as in us lies, we strive continually to secure for each man such equality of opportunity that in the strife of life he may have a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him. We are proud of our schools and of the trained intelligence they give our children the opportunity to acquire, But what we care for most is the character of the average man; for we believe that if the average of character in the individual clirate in the factorial respective against, while the pulse librature of character in the individual clirate in the retrospect of the whole, which is continued to the poor in the proportunity to acquire, But what we care for most is the character of the average man; for we believe that if the average of character in the individual cl

VISIT TO RICHMOND

modern fighting-machines typified by the flower of the American navy, gath-ered in holiday assemblage to-day, is

wessels of recent years were splashing with the shot and shell of the first great battle of steel-clad ships.

Army and Navy Ball Brilliant Social Event.
The ball tendered the foreign army and navy officers and the officers of the United States Army and Navy to-Company at History Hall was a bril-liant social event. There were present about 500 officers in the gorgeous uniors of State and the colonels of their suite attended the ball, where the men far outnumbered the women. Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. McAdams, Mrs. Swanson, Miss Dean, Mrs. James Alston Cabell, Miss Page Aylett Rowall, the Misses Taylor, Miss Jones, were among the ladles

Not in the last few years has a holl-day been so generally observed by the various State departments as that of yesterday, incident to the opening of the Jamestown Exposition. As a rule, on general helidays some department will remain open for a portion of the day at least, in order that unfinished business may be transacted; but yesterday both the Capitol and the Library Building were tightly closed, and all the officers and clerks were off duty.

Most of them had taken advantage of the opportunity given them by the Governor's order to attend the opening of the Jamestown Exposition. Some of these who went were Adjutant-General Charles J. Anderson, Attorney-General William A. Anderson, Colonel Morton Marye, Judge John G. Dew, Treasurer A. W. Harman, Jr., Secretary of the Commonwealth D. Q. Eggleston, L. Elbergian Jacks.

Treasurer A. W. Harman, Jr., Secretary of the Commonwealth D. Q. Eggleston Joseph D. Eggleston, Jr., Librarian Johr P. Kennedy, Corporation Commissioners Willard and Crump, Lieutenant Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, Speaker W. D. Cardwell, Colonel John W. Richardson, Public Printer Dayls Bottom Colonel Joseph Button, Labor Commis-sioner Doherty, Private Secretary Ber P, Owen, Jr., and Assistant Attorney-General Robert Catlett.

Foreign Governments to Partici-

pate.

Great Britain with ships and troops.
Germany with ships and troops.
Russia with ships and troops.
France with ships and troops.
Japan with troops and, if possible, with ships.
Switzerland by sending civil delegation.

troops.

Deminican Republic with ships and troops and building.

COLONY'S HISTORY

Outlines Causes Which Ante-

CREDIT TO GENERAL LEE

President of Exposition Company

Splendid and Generous Tribute to First President of Company, Who Died in Harness.

NORFOLK, VA., April 26,-President Harry St. George Tucker's speech at the opening of the Jamestown Exposi-

Under Lee's Leadership,

Large Majority of Officials and Clerks Go to Jamestown.

Clerks Go to Jamestown Jamestown Jamestown Jamestown Jamestown Jamestown Jamestown Jamestown Jamestown Jawestown Jawest

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

A RAILROAD COLLISION.

A railroad collision blocks traffic and

ies up the road, interfering with the operation of the system. which it happens just in proportion to the gravity of the accident. Some-thing very similar has happened inside human body when constipation manifests itself. The proper opera-tion of the human system is interfered with and comfort and health suffer in proportion to the gravity of the case. Russia with ships and troops. Japan with troops and, if possible, with ships.

Switzerland by sending civil delegation.

Hely with ships and troops. Demmark with ships and troops. Venezuela with ships and troops. Cuba with troops and civil delegation.

Moxico with troops and ships. While the constant of the better class are now using with much success a preparation of elasticity and strength to the muscles that control the bowels. To accomplish this physicians of the better class are now using with much success a preparation of 1-2 oz. Fluid Extract of Senna, 1-3 oz. Rochelle Salts, I oz. Aro-Sagrada, 10 oz. Ro Chronic constipation is a serious con-

good pharmacist